

INF

INFLECTER. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.] He who punishes.
 Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the inflector. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.]
 1. The act of using punishments.
 So our decrees,
 Dead to inflection, to themselves are dead;
 And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakespeare.*
 Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual inflection. *South's Sermons.*
 2. The punishment imposed.
 What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to mischief
 Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him
 With all afflictions? But his patience won. *Paradise Reg.*
 How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal afflictions? *Rogers.*
 His severest afflictions are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLECTIVE. *adj.* [inflective, Fr. from *inflect*.] That which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE. *n. f.* [influence, Fr. *influo*, Latin.]
 1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.
 The sacred influence of light appears. *Milton.*
 Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
 Their influence dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*
 2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying.
 Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such influence hath your excellency. *Sidney.*
 God hath his influence into the very essence of all things, without which influence of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chafe but follow. *Hooker.*
 A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater influence upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
 Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. *Milton.*
 Religion hath so great an influence upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal prosperity of men. *Tillotson.*
 Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes throughly digested, has a bad influence on our affairs. *Addison.*
 So astonishing a scene would have present influence upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*
 Where it ought to have greatest influence, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

TO INFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.
 By thy kind pow'r and influencing care,
 The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*
 These experiments succeed after the same manner in *vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not influenced by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opt.*
 This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to influence their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*
 All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which influenced their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INFLUENT. *adj.* [influent, Latin.] Flowing in.
 The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the influent fluids and vascular solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

INFLUENTIAL. *adj.* [from influence.] Exerting influence or power.
 Our now over-shadowed souls may be emblemized by those crufted globes, whose influential emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the benighted element. *Glavo. Scyll.*
 The inward springs and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most sublimed intellectuals, is dangerously influential. *Glan.*

INFLUX. *n. f.* [influxus, Latin.]
 1. Act of flowing into any thing.
 If once contrasted in a systole, by the influx of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so? *Ray on the Creation.*
 An elastic fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the influx of the liquid. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Infusion.
 There is another life after this; and the influx of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 3. Influence; power. In this sense it is now not used.
 We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transiition and influx of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued influx of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. *Hale.*

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These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great influx upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLUXIOUS. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an influxious power to make impressions upon their humours. *Hawel's England's Tears.*

TO INFOLD. *v. a.* [in and fold.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involutions.
 For all the crest a dragon did infold
 With greedy paws, and over all did spread
 His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*
 Noble Banquo, let me infold thee,
 And hold thee to my heart. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
 But does not nature for the child prepare
 The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?
 Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,
 Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Black.*
 Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet infold. *Pope.*

TO INFOLIATE. *v. a.* [in and folium, Lat.] To cover with leaves.
 Long may his fruitful vine infoliate and clasp about him with embracements. *Hewel.*

TO INFORM. *v. a.* [inform, Fr. *informo*, Latin.]
 1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.
 All alike inform'd
 With radiant light, as glowing in with fire. *Milton.*
 Let others better mold the running mafs
 Of metals, and inform the breathing brags;
 And soften into flesh a marble face. *Dryden's Æn.*
 As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
 The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps
 That beautify the sky; so he inform'd
 This ill-shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryd. and Lee's Ovid.*
 Breath informs this fleeting frame. *Prior.*
 This sovereign arbitrary soul
 Informs, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*
 While life informs these limbs, the king reply'd,
 Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint.
 Before the thing communicated was anciently put with; now generally, sometimes in: I know not how proper.
 The drift is to inform their minds with some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hooker.*
 I have this present evening from my sister
 Been well inform'd of them, and with cautions. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
 Our ruin, by these inform'd, I learn.
 The long speeches rather confounded than inform'd his understanding. *Clarendon.*
 The difficulty arises not from what sense informs us of, but from wrong applying our notions.
 Though I may not be able to inform men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to consider. *Templ.*
 The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently inform us. *Dryden.*
 He may be ignorant of these truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to inform himself of them. *Lact.*
 To understand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time: few inform themselves in these to the bottom. *Lact.*
 A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more informing or beautiful. *Brown's Notes on the Iliad.*
 I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be inform'd in some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.
 Tertullus inform'd the governor against Paul. *Acts xxvi. 1.*

TO INFORM. *v. n.*
 1. To give intelligence.
 It is the bloody business which informs
 Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
INFORMAL. *adj.* [from *inform*.] Offering an information; accusing. A word not used.
 These poor informal women are no more
 But instruments of some more mightier member,
 That sets them on. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

INFORMANT. *n. f.* [French.]
 1. One who gives information or instruction.
 He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his informant understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his informant has under these words. *Watts.*
 2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION. *n. f.* [informatio, Lat. from *inform*.]
 1. Intelligence given; instruction.
 But reason with the fellow,
 Left you should chance to whip your information,
 And beat the messenger who bids beware
 Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
 The active informations of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form cloving with matter, grew accurate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*
 They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Lact.*

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He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some information in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of information, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.
 3. The act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER. *n. f.* [from *inform*.]
 1. One who gives intelligence.
 This writer is either byassed by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to chuse his informers. *Swift.*
 2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.
 There were spies and informers set at work to watch the company. *L'Estrange.*
 Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,
 Nor fly informer watch these words to draw
 Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*
 Informers are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

INFORMIDABLE. *adj.* [in and formidabilis, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.
 Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
 Herock built, though of terrestrial mold;
 Foe not informidable, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFORMITY. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness.
 From this narrow time of gelation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this infereth no informity. *Brown.*

INFORMOUS. *adj.* [informe, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.
 That a bear brings forth her young informous and unshapen, which the fashioner after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at present, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFORTUNATE. *adj.* [infortuni, Fr. *infornatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used.
 Perkin, seeing himself prisoner, and destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or infornate, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO INFRACT. *v. a.* [infraclis, Latin.] To break.
 Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
 With wild infracted course and less'n'd roar,
 It gains a safer bed. *Thomson's Summer.*

INFRACTION. *n. f.* [infraction, Fr. *infraction*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.
 By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath
 Punish'd the infraction of my former faith. *Waller.*
 The wolves, pretending an infraction in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep immediately without their dogs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [in and frangibile] Not to be broken.
 These atoms are supposed infrangible, extremely compacted and hard, which compactness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere. *Cheney's Phil. Princ.*

INFREQUENCY. *n. f.* [infrequentia, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity.
 The absence of the gods, and the infrequency of objects, made her yield. *Brown's Notes on Pope's Odyssey.*

INFREQUENT. *adj.* [infrequent, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.
TO INFRI'GATE. *v. a.* [in and frigulus, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.
 The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not infrigilate those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*

TO INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [infringe, Latin.]
 1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.
 'Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,
 If the first man that did th' edict infringe,
 Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
 As kings, and thus submit myself to fight.
 2. To destroy; to hinder.
 Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not infringe the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*
 Bright as the deathless gods and happy, the
 From all that may infringe delight is free. *Waller.*
INFRI'NGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation.
 The punishing of this infringement is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.
 A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the infringers of the provincial constitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFUNDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [infundibulum and forma, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tumbler.
INFUR'ATE. *adj.* [in and furia, Lat.] Enraged; raging.
 At th' other bore, with touch of fire
 Dilat and infuriate. *Milton.*
 Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
 Th' infuriate hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

INFUSATION. *n. f.* [infusatus, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [infuse, Fr. *infusus*, Latin.]

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1. To pour in; to infill.
 Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
 To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
 That souls of animals infuse themselves
 Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
 My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
 That strong Circean liquor cease t' infuse,
 Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*
 Why should he desire to have qualities infused into his son,
 which himself never possessed? *Swift.*
 Meat must be with money bought;
 She therefore, upon second thought,
 Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,
 Some small regard for state and wealth. *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into.
 For when God's hand had written in the hearts
 Of our first parents all the rules of good,
 So that their skill infus'd surpass'd all arts
 That ever were before, or since the flood. *Davies.*
 Sublime ideas, and apt words infuse;
 The muse instructs my voice, and thou inspire the muse. *Rosie.*
 He infus'd
 Bad influence into th' unwary breast.
 Infuse into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will
 make them renowned. *Milton.*

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing.
 Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused.
 Drink, infused with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than
 meat and drink together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. To inspire with.
 Thou didst smile,
 Infused with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*
 Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
 And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

INFUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]
 1. Possible to be infused.
 From whom the doctrines being infusible into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hamm.*
 2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible.
 Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and infusible part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INFUSION. *n. f.* [infusion, Fr. *infusio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of pouring in; infiltration.
 Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebrewisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. *Addison's Spect.*
 2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.
 We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real infusion, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*
 They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their infusions. *Clarendon.*
 Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or infusion of other men. *Swift.*

3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.
 Repeat the infusion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

4. The liquor made by infusion.
 To have the infusion strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFUSIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorized.
 Still let my song a nobler note assume,
 And sing th' infusive force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

INGATE. *n. f.* [in and gate.] Entrance; passage in.
 One noble person stoppeth the ingate of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his back. *Spenser on Ireland.*

INGANNA'TION. *n. f.* [ingannare, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. A word neither used nor necessary.
 Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial ingannations from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

INGATHERING. *n. f.* [in and gathering.] The act of getting in the harvest.
 Thou shalt keep the feast of ingathering, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Ex. xxiii. 16.*

INGR, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon *ing*, of the same import. *Gibson's Camden.*

TO INGE'NATE. *v. a.* [ingenino, Latin.] To double; to repeat.
 He would often ingeminate the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINATION. *n. f.* [in and geminatio, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGENDERER.